

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXIX.]

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER, 1853.

[No. 11.

Address of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the A. C. S.

AT THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

IN the July number of the Repository we published a synopsis of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, with an abstract of the interesting address of J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., President of the American Colonization Society, as reported for the Puritan Recorder; it being our intention to lay before our readers the entire address at our earliest convenience. We now publish it in the Repository; and we doubt not, to adopt the language of the editor of the New York Colonization Journal in reference to it, that the intrinsic interest of the address, as well as the high reputation of the author as an able and eloquent speaker, thoroughly conversant with the subject, will command for it general reading.

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MR. PRESIDENT:—I am here, at this time, to advocate the cause of African Colonization.

Colonization, using the term in its general sense, has been the

means through which the earth, from a single pair, has become filled with its inhabitants. Prosecuted for the purposes of conquest, it made Cortez lord of the valley of Mexico, and placed Pizarro on the throne of the Incas. Resorted to as an alternative to oppression, its power has been demonstrated in the growth of this great Republic. Used for the transfer of a portion of a nation from one part of its territory to another, it finds an illustration at San Francisco, unparalleled in the history of mankind.

Nor is there in African Colonization anything to distinguish it from the colonizations that have preceded it, except in the circumstance to which it owes its distinctive epithet. It belongs to the class that is influenced rather by repulsion from one land, than by attraction, in the first instance, to another. Its representatives are the Pilgrims of Plymouth, rather than the founders of Vera Cruz.

There are, in the United States, two races, the white and the colored. Brought from Africa, originally, as slaves, the progenitors of the last have transmitted even to the free of their descendants, the memories and the associations of

servitude, which cannot be shaken off while a portion of the same people, still in bondage, suggests, everlasting, the history and the degradation of the past. Before emancipation commenced, the relations of the races as a matter of feeling, were probably of rare discussion. When the first ship-load of slaves was landed, under colonial rule, in the Chesapeake, the wisest of the Virginia "adventurers" never dreamed that a day would come when the descendants of the captives would be the alumni of colleges, distinguished members of the liberal professions, and filling, because fit to fill, political offices of the highest civilization. Generations were born and died, before such imaginings were entertained. But, as masters occasionally liberated their slaves, a class of freed-men was created, which increasing from year to year, gradually attracted public attention; and the far-seeing among the statesmen of the day began to consider the probabilities of the future in regard to it, with an interest to which subsequent events have shown that it was fully entitled.

Amalgamation by intermarriage, as a remedy for the anticipated evils of the increase, was never for a moment thought of; and, as the experience of all history has shown that two races which could not so amalgamate, could exist in the same land in no other relations than those of master and slave, or, where both were nominally free, of the oppressor and the oppressed, the idea of separation naturally became prominent—a separation so wide as to preclude the fear, or chance, even, of any subsequent collision. Hence the plan of colonizing the free people of color of the United States; and hence the selection of the localities, suggested, doubtless, by the ori-

gin of the emigrants, which has given to this particular colonization its epithet of "African." Under the influence, at first, of such a repulsion as filled the *Mayflower*; under the influences, hereafter, of such an attraction as filled the caravels of *Cortez*; under both influences, indeed, now and hereafter, according to the temperament of the individual colonists, this colonization is to go forward unto the accomplishment of the end.

On the 28th of December, 1816, the first meeting to form the present Society was held in Washington. The speakers were Henry Clay, Elias B. Caldwell, John Randolph, of Roanoke, and Robert Wright, of Maryland. With the exception of a suggestion of Mr. Randolph, that the condition of the slaves would be improved by removing the free colored people, the views expressed were confined exclusively to the best interests of the latter, and the advantages that would result collaterally to Africa from the prosecution of the scheme; and the object of the Society was declared to be, "to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color of the United States, in Africa, or such other place as Congress might deem most expedient;" the definition carefully excluding the idea of compulsory action on the part of the Society, as well as the idea of any interference with slavery.

Thirty-seven years have passed since the meeting here referred to. The voices of the speakers can be heard no more. His, the great orator's, the strong-willed statesman's, which swayed the hearts of men to and fro, as doth the wind the yielding corn, has so recently been hushed that its echoes hardly yet have ceased to vibrate around us. Thirty-

seven years have passed, and the quiet scheme of philanthropy of 1816 has become a great political necessity, still perfect in its plan, still adapted to every emergency, and presenting the only solution to a problem that has, more than once, threatened our existence as an united people.

The importance that in later years has been acquired by colonization was hardly anticipated when the Society was formed. It is due, almost wholly, to the changes that have since taken place in the relations of the white and the free colored population.

In 1816, the feeling between the two was that of kindness. There was then no difficulty in obtaining employment, to create unfriendly competition. Certain occupations seemed to be conceded by prescription to the colored man. If preferences were given, he obtained them. Associations protecting his freedom existed even in the slaveholding States. Emancipations were constantly taking place around him. And, if at any time disposed to complain of the inferiority of his social position, he recognized, nevertheless, the force of circumstances to which it was owing, and left its amelioration to time and events. The long wars of Europe, just ended, had kept the emigrating classes at home, that they might be used there for manuring old lands with their blood, rather than be sent to people new ones with their enterprise; and, in 1820, the total number of emigrants and their descendants in the United States was but 359,000, and the annual emigration did not exceed 12,000 persons from all countries. Our foreign element, therefore, which has always been the most hostile to the free colored population, was scarcely felt. The

condition of things, then, in 1816, was most favorable to the free colored man; nor, to the mass of the community, was there any probability of a change.

But how great, nevertheless, the change that has, in point of fact, taken place in the interval! All the kindly relations, which so many then supposed would last forever, have been broken up, beyond the power of reparation. Instead of moving along harmoniously in the avenues of labor, the whites and the free colored people now meet there only with ill-feeling and bad blood; and into these avenues, to increase the strife for bread and add to the confusion, there throngs an annual emigration which, in thirty-three years, has multiplied from twelve thousand to five hundred thousand, making the whole number of emigrants and their descendants now in our country upwards of five millions of souls. Jealousy and suspicion characterize to-day the relations of the parties. Political influences are beginning to operate; legislation is invoked; and State after State, slaveholding as well as non-slaveholding, is passing, or threatening to pass, laws hostile to the continued residence amongst us of the free colored population. It is in this state of things, no longer the dimly-shadowed possibility, to men of fearful minds, of 1816, but a palpable and ominous fact, that gives to colonization, as the only means yet devised for obviating an impending calamity, the character that is claimed for it, of a great national and political interest.

The causes of the change here described are intimately connected with the proper consideration of the subject: they are manifest, and they are uncontrollable.

The first, strangely enough it may

be thought, is the gradual improvement of the free colored people, in education and refinement, which has been going on since 1816, and which at first sight, wou'd seem to furnish a reason why they should be permitted to remain undisturbed amongst us, with a gradual amelioration of their social position. This, however, is the superficial view of the subject.

The slave is callous, because he is ignorant; or because, without scope for aspiration, contentment becomes an incident of his condition. But make a freed-man of him; educate him; enable him to see the rewards of ambition, only to discover that they are beyond his reach; to appreciate social and political rank, only to learn that it is unattainable; and he becomes sensitive and restless, just in proportion as he is capable and enlightened. A strife begins within him, that manifests itself in all his actions. He complains to those who will listen to him. He finds sympathizers, naturally enough, among the whites. He is looked upon as one who has "a cause." His friends fancy they have "a mission." Spirit chafes against spirit. Excitement is produced. Organization takes place. The sphere of action dilates. Soon it embraces the question of slavery. The rarely gifted individual, the cause of the particular effervescence, is assumed as a fair representative of the entire race; and a crusade commences, which ultimately involves the whole country, and makes the free colored people the subjects of a family feud, as North and South array themselves in bitter antagonism. Nor is the reference to domestic affairs, thus suggested, inapplicable; on the contrary, as he who is the subject of a household quarrel always finds himself obliged to leave

the family, that peace may be restored between its members, so the contest that has been waging among the whites in regard to the free colored people, threatens to end in the abandonment, by the latter, of the scene of the agitation, that, in a distant land, they may find a new home and work out a different destiny. Had they remained as slaves in feeling, had education wrought in them no miracles, had refinement brought no sensitiveness, this state of things would never have existed as one cause of the change in question.

The other of the causes is the foreign emigration. Its effect is two-fold. It operates to increase the irritability on the part of the better classes of the free colored people; and it is felt inconveniently, not only by those of them whose care does not extend beyond to-day, but by those also of the whites who meet the others in active competition for employment—a competition which was far from existing while the foreign immigration remained comparatively inconsiderable. Thanks to the vast country, yet to be filled with population, between the Atlantic and Pacific, the demand for labor in the West, and the rapidly increasing facilities for transporting it from place to place, this crowding immigration disappears from the seaboard as fast as it arrives; so that the pressure created by it is not intolerable. But still, the immigration is not diminishing. Population is becoming denser and denser every day; and, as a cause for the change we are accounting for, the increase of foreign labor amongst us must continue to operate unto the end.

That the explanation thus given is the true one, there can be but little doubt. Indeed, none other has been suggested during the angry controversy, which, for years past,

has shaken the fabric of our government, rousing all men from their indifference, and obliging them to look the future fully in the face.

The question, then, arises, as to the proper remedy. The answer is plain. Either the white man's prejudices must be overcome, that the colored man's sensitiveness may be conciliated; or the immigration that brings the two races into collision must be stayed; or the weaker must escape from the influences that will make this collision intolerable. The mere statement of these alternatives indicates the inevitable choice.

Twenty years have been consumed by zealous white men, aided by unquestionable instances of high intellectual cultivation and social refinement among the free people of color, in trying to place the latter upon a footing of social equality with the whites; and admitting—though the fact is not stated as of the speaker's knowledge—that, in rare cases and in particular neighborhoods, this may have been accomplished, yet it must be conceded that, as a general thing, the experiment, undertaken in perfect good faith, and vigorously prosecuted, has been an utter failure. To this point, let the free people of color speak for themselves. At a convention, held in Baltimore, as late as 1852, of delegates from various parts of Maryland, and whose proceedings were conducted with propriety and dignity, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That while we appreciate and acknowledge the sincerity of the motives and the activity of the zeal of those who, during an agitation of twenty years, have honestly struggled to place us on a footing of social and political equality with the white population of the country, yet we cannot conceal from

ourselves the fact, that no advancement has been made towards the result, to us so desirable; but that, on the contrary, our condition, as a class, is less desirable now than it was twenty years ago.

"Resolved, That, in the face of an immigration from Europe, which is greater each year than it was the year preceding, and during the prevalence of a feeling in regard to us which the very agitation intended for our good has only served, apparently, to embitter, we cannot promise ourselves that the future will do that which the past has failed to accomplish."

Further proof would be superfluous in regard to this part of the argument.

But, perhaps, the stream of European immigration may be stayed. If it could, it would, at best, but leave things in their present position, sure to grow worse, with the natural increase of our existing population. But who dreams of staying it? It lands, and we loose sight of it. It is the leaven which is absorbed in the loaf it quickens. We are reminded of its presence, only when we hear its axe in the forest, its pick and spade along the great highways its labor builds for us: its shout, as, from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, in its westward progress, it looks down upon the slopes of the Pacific. We could not stay it if we would. It is part and parcel of the great system, of which the colonization we are discussing is another part. It moves forward in the well-ordered array of events known by us as Progress. It assumed its place therein at the right time: and to interfere with its operation is as much beyond man's power, as it is for the fly, on the wheel of the chariot, to check the rapidity of its whirl. This immi-

gration was delayed until a refuge had been prepared for those whose places it was to fill as they disappeared before it; and it is now, only now, when Africa is ready to receive the free colored people of the United States, that Ireland and Germany seem disposed to empty themselves upon America.

The first and second of the alternatives proposed then being out of the question, there remains the last only to be taken: and separation, or colonization, becomes inevitable.

There are many doubtless, however, who, admitting the force of the argument that has been attempted, look at what has been accomplished in Liberia and the United States since 1816, and then, turning to the hundreds of thousands still remaining and still increasing in our midst, regret, in honest despair, the strength of the conclusion which leaves no other resources than which, in thirty-seven years, has they fear, only demonstrated its own incapacity.

But what are the facts in this respect? If the process of transplanting a people from one continent to another is to be compared to that of transplanting an apple-tree from a hill-side to a meadow, then, certainly, nothing has been done. But, compare colonization with colonization, and it will be found, that more has already been wrought by African Colonization than has been accomplished by any preceding colonization, in the same time, since the world began. African Colonization is to be, as American Colonization was, the work of generations upon generations; and no one is known who complains that the latter was too slow, or who finds fault with its results. Yet, in its commencement, it was a series of

misfortunes; while African Colonization has, up to this time, been a series of astonishing successes.—War and famine characterized the early history of the first, peace and plenty the infancy of the last. After a colonial existence of an hundred and fifty years had closed with a seven years' war, the United States obtained their independence as a reward of victory on many a stricken field. At the end of thirty-four years from its first settlement, Liberia received independence and nationality as a free gift due to the ability and worth of the recipients. Comparing, then, the two colonizations by their results, at the end of similar periods, that of Africa is, unquestionably, not the loser. And why should not the results of the future be equally favorable?

Commerce is the great agent upon which all colonization must ultimately depend. How stands it with reference to that which is under consideration? Let us push the comparison we have been making into details.

In the seventeenth century, the commerce of the world was feeble. Now, it is in a state of intense activity. Then, the Goede Vrouw of Knickerbocker was very nearly the model of its ships, to which the laboring winds toiled uselessly to impart velocity; now, steam drives arrows through the waves. The Mayflower was sixty-five days in coming from England to America; thirty days is now the average passage of sailing vessels from the Chesapeake to Africa.

Emigration is one of the collaterals of commerce, not its principal object. It reacts to promote its activity, it is true; but commerce, whose great agency is to effect exchanges, furnishes transportation, as a general rule, incidentally only.

There was scant occasion for its legitimate functions in the infancy of the Thirteen Colonies. The colonists themselves were the principal consumers of foreign importations. The Indian wanted but little, and, except in furs, had little to give in exchange for what he did want; nor, in truth, had the old world much to spare for him. Manufactures were in their infancy; steam was unborn; and men who tilled their fields with their guns within their grasp, and hurried with them in their hands, from the house of God, to use them in self-defence against a relentless enemy, were not such customers as trade was wont to thrive upon, even at the distant day to which we are referring. Very different, indeed, are the present relations of commerce with Africa to what they were in the seventeenth century with America. Instead of a population, scant and sparse, of hunters, having few wants for civilization to supply, the population of Africa is one of teeming millions, athirst for everything that civilization can produce, from the richest fabrics of the loom to the humblest fabrics of the lapstone. If, for upwards of two hundred years, the slave-trade has been giving sharpness to the edge of African appetite for guns and powder, rum and tobacco, it has, at the same time, produced commercial relations which will eventually be the all-powerful agents of African Colonization. Throughout all Nigeria, throughout all Ethiopia, from the Kong Mountains to the Mediterranean, from the Kong Mountains to the Cape of Good Hope, from Cape Verde to Cape Guardafui, there are vast markets, which have become the necessities of manufacturing civilization whose over-production, in its search for outlets,

has given that activity to commerce which is one of the most striking features of the age we live in. These markets are to be reached, that they may be supplied. **THIS, THE TASK OF COMMERCE, IS TO BE THE GUARANTY OF COLONIZATION.**

Nor is the African himself without his manufactures. He makes, in many places, an iron which is superior to the imported article, out of which he fabricates weapons, and often armor. The chains and rings of gold of the Mandingoës are of rare excellence. In leather, the native is a skilful workman; and his loom, of the simplest fashion, supplies him with a cotton cloth, strong and serviceable, and frequently dyed with a taste that would do credit to an artist's skill. That slaves have been the articles of trade heretofore obtained from him is a consequence of the white man's teaching. But the time has come for a wiser instruction; and wherever colonization plants a settlement, gold and ivory, and rich dye-woods, hides and wax, gums and spices, rice and palm oil, exclude from the market the fellow-beings of the merchant.

While, therefore, in the case of America, colonization was the principal, and commerce the accessory, in the case of Africa it is just the reverse; and instead of having a commerce to build up, colonization takes advantage of one that has existed for generations, and is now increasing with a rapidity that is due to the extent of the market to be supplied by it.

But there is one of the relations between commerce and African Colonization that is peculiar, and the importance of which in every point of view can scarcely be overestimated. The markets extending from the Gambia coastwise to the Zaire, and to the interior across the

mountains that form the southern boundary of the valley of the Niger, and across the river and the valley to its northern confines, can be reached in no way so well as through the portal of Liberia. The English have in vain tried to penetrate them by expeditions up the Niger, and from their establishments on the coast. But they are beyond the white man's reach, except through the factors supplied by the colored population of the United States. Intelligent, educated, experienced, with peculiar fitness for trade, and exempted, constitutionally, from those diseases of the climate which protect the Liberians from the encroachments of the people they have left, the colonists from this country may, in their especial adaptation to the functions they are called upon to fill, find another reason to acknowledge the hand of Providence in the series of events, which commencing with the slavery of their ancestors, ends in the return of their descendants to the continent from whence they came, after a probation which like that of Israel of old, seems to have been necessary to fit them to become the agents of African Civilization. **AMERICA WAS OPEN TO THE COLONISTS OF THE WORLD. THERE IS BUT ONE PEOPLE THAT CAN COLONIZE WESTERN AFRICA AND LIVE.**

And how compare the motives respectively of American and African Colonization? For this is a feature in the inquiry which should not be lost sight of. Where the Englishman had one motive to leave his home for America, even in the most adverse times, the free colored resident in the United States has many. There was nothing in English law, nothing in English prejudice, to prevent the Carvers, the Robinsons, the Winthrops, and

Winslows, from being Lord High Chancellors of the realm. There is nothing now, in law or prejudice, in Great Britain, to prevent the poorest Irishman from aspiring to and winning, the highest political distinction. But what can the other hope to obtain by remaining in America. An unharmed respectability in insignificance, protection for such property as an active competition will permit him to acquire, here and there a right to vote, as an incident to his possession of land or money, and even all this enjoyed under a constant apprehension of measures hostile to his peace, comfort, and dignity. This is said in no spirit of unkindness. It is said as a prominent truth, due to the fair discussion of the subject. African Colonization is built upon a conviction of the absolute capacity of the colored race, when relieved from the pressure of circumstances, for the highest intellectual development; and the real friends of the race should rather promote its removal to a home where this development can take place at once, than, by retaining it where this is impossible, perpetuate its inferiority. Words of counsel, it is admitted, are of small avail, where the native soil is to be abandoned, and the hearth-stone left desolate; and yet we would say to the intelligent and educated among the free people of color, that, although in the land they leave, they have wielded no power, built up no monuments, it may be wise to take to heart the story, and imitate the example of the Moor, and seek another Grenada, where the Aragonese and the Castilian, who have refused to treat them as equals, can no longer overshadow them with their greatness.

But the counsel thus given would not now be proper in every instance.

Colonization, which has provided a city of refuge, when circumstances will compel removal, leaves it to every one to determine for himself the day and the hour of his emigration. It is not every one who is fit to be a colonist. Those who are fit may be detained in this country by paramount considerations of duty. The great mass will remain while they suffer no physical inconvenience. And it is better that it should be so. Many now living may hand down the question of removal to their grand-children; and even these may hesitate. If it is so, it will be because it is a part of the scheme that it should be so. To the adventurous, the able and the ambitious only—the men who seek to carve their names on the foundation stones of empires—may emigration be counseled without responsibility. But to all it may be said, **AFRICAN COLONIZATION, SOONER OR LATER, IS DESTINY.** The call to strike the tent and fill the knapsack will sound in each man's heart; and when his inward being thrills with it, let him march on his way, and join the army with banners, the cross in the van, the exodus of Africa, that shall then be on its journey eastward across the sea.

The motive to emigrate existing, then, as powerfully as has been suggested, and commerce being relied upon to afford the means of transportation, but one question remains, which is the efficiency of commerce for the purpose. It has been already stated, that the foreign emigration of 1852 amounted to five hundred thousand; and there is every reason to believe that during the present year, even this large number will be exceeded. Every one of these immigrants comes at his own cost, or with means remitted by friends who

have already established themselves in America; and he comes from a class which is far less able to pay its expenses on the voyage than the corresponding class of free colored men in the United States, very few of whom could not collect, among white friends, upon the instant, money to pay their passage; while the Irishman and German have, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, to rely upon themselves exclusively. Now, the entire free colored population of our country is but 428,661,* or less than a year's work for the shipping employed in 1852 in bringing immigrants across the Atlantic. Indeed, had the entire colored population, slave and free, been ready for removal, the 3,633,750 composing it would have afforded less than seven years' work to the same vessels. It is most true that years must elapse before the increase of this population, even, is visibly affected; but the statistics here given show the efficiency of commerce, as the agent that is to produce the result; and the only question left open is the question of time.

The conclusion, then, which it is thought may be fairly drawn, is that the separation of the free colored race from the whites of this country is inevitable, and essential to the happiness of both parties; that it will be brought about gradually, by the operation of causes that cannot be controlled; that it will proceed silently, producing no more sensation than is produced by emigration to California, "oozing," to use the most expressive term of the Chinese, when speaking of the disappearance of silver, from amongst us, to be quietly and usefully absorbed in Liberia; involving here no rude partings; leaving no voids, the

*The numbers of the census of 1850 are used here.

means of filling which are not at hand; the emigrants, in the end, paying their own expenses, and going forth cheerfully and hopefully, with confident assurance of a happy and honorable home. This will be the glorious fruition of the great plan of African Colonization, which will then have fulfilled all the exigencies of a political necessity, under the holy influences of the pure philanthropy and wise forethought in which it originated.

The Society which now has charge of this work, while emigration, in its feebleness, still requires pecuniary aid, will then exist, in all probability, rather to perpetuate its associations, than to facilitate a process which will long since have become independent of assistance. Or perhaps, its organization, even, having fallen into desuetude, it may occupy no other place than as a

portion of that vast temple, whose materials are the good deeds of men. Be this, however, as it may; whether the existence of the American Colonization Society shall then be practical or historical, an empire will acknowledge it as its founder. It will be spoken of in terms of gratitude, as the exterminator of the slave-trade. The missionary to nations whose names have not yet reached the ears of civilization shall fashion uncouth languages to define and describe it. The lessons of the Sunday School, taught beneath the palm trees, which then will cast their shadows on a Christian land, shall make infancy lisp its story. Cities will perpetuate, in their names, the memories of those who have been prominent in its cause; and from Senegambia to the Niger, the voice of grateful millions shall shout the chorus of its praise.

Facts and conclusions respecting Liberia;

BY A DISINTERESTED VISITOR.

IN a previous number of the Repository, (Nov. 1852,) we published a letter from the late Rev. Eli Ball, addressed to several clergymen in Savannah, Georgia, in which he gave a brief account of his visit to Liberia, whither he was sent by the Southern Baptist Missionary Society. In the September number of the Virginian Colonizationist, we find the following letter, written while he was on the coast of Africa, in 1852, and in which he presents some additional facts, and his own conclusions, with reference to the condition and prospects of affairs in that Republic. Such testimony,

coming, as it does, from a pious and intelligent man, and presented, as it evidently is, with the utmost candor, sincerity, and ingenuousness—addressed to a private gentleman, and therefore apparently not designed for the public, may, we think, be entirely relied on, as truthful and unexaggerated.

LIBERIA PACKET,
Coast of Africa.

Dear Brother Crane:—For many years past I have heard much said of the dissatisfaction of the free people of color who have gone from the United States to Liberia in Africa. Some have been there and returned, perfectly disgusted with

the country. Some, who have been slaves in America, have written to their former masters and entreated them to permit them to return to their former service, declaring they would rather be slaves in America than free in Africa. Many, who have no hope of returning, it is said are pining away with grief. Not a few have written to their friends whom they have left in America, and begged them to send them something, anything, even a scrap of cotton cloth to relieve their poverty and distressing wants!

From such facts, from such statements of want and dissatisfaction, many have concluded that Africa was an improper place for colored persons, and that the American Colonization Society was a failure. Many colored persons have been thereby deterred from going to Africa, who, but for these reports, would have gone and been very happy there.

On the other hand, some of the emigrants to Liberia, being pleased with the country, and wishing to see their friends there, have written such glowing descriptions of the country, that some who have read their letters, have thought Liberia another Eden, in which there was neither briar or thistle but a spontaneous production of every earthly comfort.

Were there no erroneous opinions formed concerning Liberia from the complaints of the dissatisfied on the one hand, and the overwrought descriptions on the other, I should not regard either as deserving particular notice. But these complaints and statements are doing injury to the Colonization Society, to Liberia, and to the free colored people of our country, and if it is not my duty, it is my pleasure, as far as I can see, to correct misapprehensions upon this subject.

Erroneous, indeed, must be the opinion of any country which is founded upon the mere *satisfaction* or *dissatisfaction* of individuals. There are some who can never be satisfied anywhere; while others think that the best place on earth is where they reside.

Whether the colored people who have gone from the United States to the African Colonies *ought* to be satisfied with their homes; and whether other free colored persons in our country would be benefitted by going there, will depend upon the following questions:

Is the climate of Africa adapted to promote the health of emigrants? Is Africa a productive country, and can it reward labor so that the industrious have encouragement to labor? Does Africa open to free colored people better prospects for elevation in life, for education, and for religious privileges than are enjoyed in America? Is there more want and dissatisfaction in Liberia than is found in other colonies?

I trust it will not be regarded presumptuous in me to furnish such answers to the above enquiries as my recent visit to the colony will enable me to do.

1. As to the *healthiness of the climate on the Western Shore of Africa*, I have gathered up the following items of information:

(1st.) That the natives are well formed, athletic, and as able-bodied men as I have ever seen. They can perform as much labor and endure as much hardship as men in general. They are, with all others of the human race, liable to disease and death, but they have fewer diseases than are common to people in America.

(2nd.) The emigrants that I have seen, (and I have seen most of them;) appear to enjoy usual health. I have not heard one indi-

vidual say that his health has been injured by coming to this country : many have told me they have been materially benefitted. Most who come from America here have the acclimating fever, and some are very sick, but more recover from the fever. I have no doubt, than those who have bilious fever in America, and after they recover they are usually in good health. The general impression on the coast is that the climate is favorable for colored people.

As most who go from America to Africa, expect to live by tilling the soil, the following enquiry cannot be unimportant :

2. *Is the soil of Africa productive, and can the industrious have encouragement to labor?*

As this world is as well adapted to the support of man as a God of infinite wisdom and goodness could make it, it would be strange if any quarter of the globe could not support laboring men. But is Western Africa a productive country? I answer unhesitatingly, *it is*. This experience and observation have shown; this the emigrants from America declare; such their own history proves. I speak not of the indolent, but of the industrious. A few facts will show the encouragements to an industrious farmer. Ten acres of land are allowed to every emigrant who is the head of a family in the Republic. One hand can tend two acres in coffee, which will yield in 6 years, from the time the seed is planted, at a moderate calculation, \$200 a year. In rice two acres will yield between 80 and 120 bushels. One hand can cultivate two acres. Two acres in potatoes, cassada, &c. would yield more than a family would consume. It will cost, usually, \$3 to clear an acre of land if natives be hired

by the day, and \$1,50 if they are hired by the month. In the season for planting, 6 hands would plant 10 acres in 2 weeks.—Three hands are enough to till the crop. Hire and board for an able-bodied man will be about \$90 a year. Many families are doing well upon 5 acres of land. The products of the soil are a full reward for labor; the necessary expenses of living are small. There is no winter to provide for, and no season in which farming cannot be carried on. I have never seen in any country such opportunities for living at ease or accumulating wealth by industry and economy.

3. *Does Africa open to free colored people better prospects for elevation in life, for education and for religious principles than are enjoyed in America?*

To the above inquiries I unhesitatingly answer it does. But while I say this sincerely, I should do injustice to my conscience and to my native land, were I to abuse white people for the distinction that exists between them and the colored races: nor would it be true, were I to intimate that colored people had no opportunities in America for elevation, for education and for religious privileges. I have no doubt that the worst condition of servants in America is better than the best condition of natives in Africa, especially where religious privileges are enjoyed in America. Men who have gone from Africa to America have been elevated, instructed in many useful things, and thousands have been converted to God; but it would be idle to pretend that free colored people, coming from America to Africa would not benefit their circumstances in almost every way that can be named. There are many in America who are satisfied

with their lot, and it may be very proper they should be; but even they cannot deny that they might improve their condition by coming to Africa. The success of the Republic is a sufficient proof of the correctness of my opinion, and furnishes a good reason why those who have come here should be contented, and why those who are free, and can come here should do so.

4. Is there more want or dissatisfaction in Liberia than is found in other new colonies?

If there is not less of both the fault must be in the people and not in the place. Why, look at it. The Colonization Society, that sends out emigrants, pays their passage all the way to Africa: lands them, provides a good residence and provisions for 6 months, and then gives them a farm for their support. In 6 months most men can clear land enough for a crop, and build a cheap, temporary house for their families. Are emigrants to any other new country thus provided for? None, must be the answer.

About \$15 of hired labor would prepare 10 acres for a crop, and a few dollars laid out in provisions in America would sustain a family a year.

There are always unsupplied wants in all countries; but less, I must believe, in Africa than in any other new country. I do not hesitate to say that I believe there are now in prospect more means of human comfort and more advantages for accumulating wealth on the Western coast of Africa, than there are in America for colored people.

There are five classes of persons in the world who can never be happy any where: and if there are any of either of those classes among the

free people of color in the United States, I advise them not to come to Africa. These are,

1. The indolent, who will not work.

2. The spendthrift, who spends all that belongs to him and more too.

3. The fault finding, who are never satisfied even with God's world.

4. The selfish, who live for themselves, and who can never be happy unless all their whims and wishes are gratified.

5. Those who expect perfect bliss in this world, and who look to Africa for the gratification of every desire.

Again I say, let no such persons come to Africa; some such have come. I heard of their complaints before I came here; I have seen some of them here. These are the individuals who have brought up an evil report against this good land.

But I ought to say for the credit of most of the people who have come from America to these shores, that by far the greatest number are *thriving, happy and contented*. The Liberian Colony, or rather the Republic, is prospering almost beyond a parallel.

If I had a voice that would reach all the free people of color in the United States, whose circumstances are such as to render it proper they should leave America, I should say to them, this is the home which the God of providence has provided for you, and you owe it to yourselves and your posterity to come here.

You, my dear brother, live to see your untiring labors for Africa for more than thirty years crowned with the blessings of God.—Could you stand where I now stand and look over the happy thousands that

skirt this rich and beautiful country, you would find a reward for all your toil and sacrifice; your prayers and contributions.

The blessing of many a thankful heart is poured forth for you. May

you long live to "do good and communicate, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

I am, dear brother,

Yours truly, &c.,

ELI BALL.

Letter from Rev. T. J. Bowen.

SEVERAL interesting letters, written by the Rev. T. J. Bowen while in Africa, have appeared in the Repository. Mr. B. was sent to Africa by the Board of Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention, and after having labored nearly three years among the benighted native inhabitants of that land, principally in the Yoruba Country, he returned to the United States last spring for the purpose of endeavoring to awaken a deeper interest in behalf of the great objects of missions in Africa, and of securing, if possible, the services of more laborers in that part of Africa which he had selected as a special field of labor. After spending a few months in this country, during which time, he deeply interested many audiences in various parts of the country, he again sailed for the scene of his former labors, privations, and sufferings in company with Mrs. Bowen and the Rev. J. H. Dennard and Rev. J. H. Lacy, and their wives. The following letter from Mr. Bowen was written in England, on the eve of his departure for Africa:

" We had a pleasant passage to

England, except that the weather was very chilly, and for a few hours, near the north coast of Ireland, the sea was a little rough. One night, in the midst of the ocean, the ship caught on fire, and some of the inner planks were burnt through before it was discovered.

" On arriving at London, July the 19th, we despaired of being able to make our purchases and get the articles aboard the ship before she left on the 21st. It chanced, however, that she was obliged to go into dry dock for about seven days, which enabled us to ship most of our things. The rest were sent by railroad to Plymouth. They were to have been here on the 30th, but the train first broke down and afterwards came in collision with a passenger train, so that our goods did not arrive till this morning. The ship was advertised to sail on the 31st July, but could not get ready, and is to sail to-day at 10 o'clock, A. M. Providentially, all things are ready on our part. We are in good health and spirits, having nothing to regret except the great expenses of coming through England.

" We have organized our mission, brother Dennard, treasurer, brother Lacy, secretary, and myself, chairman.

" It is our desire to impress a high, thoroughly working and expansive character on our Central African mission, now in the beginning; and

I thank God for such men and women as he has given us for the commencement of the work.

" Among other measures, we desire to support a school in which natives of Yoruba, Hausa, Nufi, &c., may be thoroughly qualified for school teachers and interpreters. Very likely some of them, when educated, may also be called of God to preach the gospel, and enabled to be very useful in his kingdom. To support each scholar in this school, will require at least \$30 a year. I hope that liberal brethren will found scholarships by contributing that amount annually, and that we shall soon be prepared to feed and educate forty or fifty students. This number sent out as teachers every five years, would have a powerful effect on the country. Mohammedans extend themselves in a great measure by their schools. Thus they have spread over half the continent. Who will take scholarships in our proposed schools? The first was taken by brother C. M. Irvin, of Madison, Georgia, the next by brother H. H. Tucker of La Grange. This is a beginning, may the end be glorious.

" It is true that preaching is our great and constant business in Africa—schools, scientific facts, &c., &c., are only secondary; yet, all such things are very important as direct and indirect means for the intellectual, moral, religious and social improvement of the people. And who will say that religion can stand and flourish in any country where the people are intellectually and socially barbarians? The gospel is infinitely superior to all the rest, but for this very reason, I would have science, art, commerce, everything consecrated to the gospel as sanctified allies. Let the children of Ham be taught in churches, schools, workshops, counting rooms, farms,

&c., and they will eventually stand forth among the civilized and honorable races of men. Let them, their capabilities, wants and country, with its resources and excellence, be known, and not only the Christian, but the merchant, and the man of science also, will liberally supply the means for the improvement of that great continent. In Africa, we are called upon to subdue kingdoms, and found mighty empires, not by the sword, but by the holy influences of religion and knowledge, the imparting of which will shower down blessings on the givers and receivers.

" The Church Missionary Society have occupied Ijaye and Ibaddon by white laborers. They have also sent out a man of science, with a salary of £400 a year. Africa has resources to repay her benefactors a hundred fold. The missionary, the scholar, the merchant, all may reap surprising harvests in that land, provided only, they sow and cultivate with diligence, prudence and patience. England will have her share of labor and reward, and I ardently desire that my own country should have theirs also. Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, &c., could run a line of steamers across the ocean to Africa, and send boats up the Niger and its tributaries, without infringing upon one of their present enterprises. Why should they look to the government for aid? It is hardly consistent with American character—but let them use some of their own surplus funds, and do the work in their own way. No doubt, government would authorize men to make needful treaties with the natives. I have great hope of good success, if such an enterprise should be prosecuted wisely, and for a sufficient length of time to let its results be developed and matured."

African Colonization.

AMONG the more retiring and silent schemes at work in this country, at the present time, which are accumulating strength with years, and will soon arise and occupy the large place in the public eye that belongs to them, there is none more interesting and hopeful than that of colonizing Africa with the free blacks of this country. This scheme, which has already accomplished so much, and which is now being pushed quietly on, has met with powerful opposition from two quarters, viz.: the advocates of the immediate abolition of slavery, and the advocates of perpetual slavery. The simple fact that these two classes of opposite impracticables oppose Colonization, is to every sane man, equal to a high endorsement of its excellence. But Colonization has an innate power, against which all the fanatical dashings of two seas will make no headway; and while Abolitionism and its southern sister, Perpetualism, are having annual spasms and fainting fits, it walks straight forward in the path of its noble beneficence.

Those who keep an eye upon the great movements of the world will readily accept the theory that Providence is working out the great problem of universal progress, through the instrumentality or medium of emigration. The over-burdened countries of Europe, where man has become a drug, and where despotism in law and religion prevails, are finding relief and hope by pouring their surplus population into American wildernesses, to amalgamate with a nation of educated free-men, insuring to their children the blessings of education and competence. Hither come men of all nations, to be educated in the prin-

ples of life and liberty, and the living tide still pours in by living volumes.

Then, when in God's good providence the American nation had become strong enough to bear this emigration, gold was found on the Pacific shore. The Atlantic slope was immediately alive with enterprise, and the hardy forms of young men educated and prepared for self-government flocked to our harbors, embarked for the golden land, and there almost in a day, sprung into a free and independent State. When this State was organized, then the Celestials began to pour in, attracted by the gold, and now free principles and a knowledge of Christianity are being carried back to China in native caskets; thus solving the grand problem of the penetration of the Chinese Empire with science and truth. The communication thus begun between China and the American nation, is destined to become more and more intimate, and is fraught with the most momentous interest to the "Central Flowery Kingdom." Then followed the announcement of the discovery of gold in Australia. This started the hardy and intelligent Englishman, whose emigration hitherto has been comparatively small, and in that far-off region—genial in climate, fertile in soil, and rich in mineral wealth—the pure Anglo-Saxon will plant another splendid Republic, which will change the wild into a garden, and perform its missionary work upon the nations within the reach of its influence, as our republic is doing now.

These great movements of emigration are unprecedented in human history, and, in our opinion, are made by Providence as a great epoch in human progress. There

is a grand diffusion of regenerative materials. Thus regarding the movements we have briefly alluded to, we cannot but look upon the scheme of the colonization of free blacks in Africa as a part, and important part of the great emigration movement. The new African Republic has had a healthy growth. Its sinews have been knit in labor and discouragements, and there it stands, a spectacle in the eyes of the world—a black Republic of 200,000 souls, governed by blacks, from the President down to the humblest official, with Christian churches, schools, good laws, and all the appliances and appurtenances of civilization. When, through the encouragement of other governments, and the beneficent operations of the Society which planted and fostered it, it shall have become strong enough to bear the test, we have no shade of doubt that such an emigration from this country will set in that direction as will astonish the world. There is the negro's home. There, on those fertile plains, among those golden sands, and by those deep rivers, Africa, disenthralled, Christianized, educated, and cultivated, will yet stand and sing its Christian Jubilee.

Nor is this to be a forced emigration, any more than those now in progress. Gold may not be the at-

tractive power, but social equality, and social ambition may. The colonization Society will be outstripped by individual enterprise. Emigrants will crowd the decks of merchantmen, as they now crowd them from impoverished Ireland. Backward, and still backward from the African coast the tide of barbarism will be crowded, until civilization shall embrace the continent in which it had its birth, and from which it first went abroad on its world-wide mission.

Thus much do we hope, and thus much do we expect of the schemes of African Colonization. Hoping and expecting thus, we bid God-speed to the efforts of the American Colonization Society, and call upon all whose eyes are open to behold the signs of the times, and whose hearts are ready to obey the indications of the Providential finger, to do the same, by the words of advocacy and encouragement, and the necessary practical co-operation. Even the ill-advised efforts of Abolitionists, in times past, which have tended so largely to cement the bonds of the slave, we have no doubt will be over-ruled in the end, by holding back emancipation to the proper period, for the ultimate growth and good of the Colonization enterprise.—*Springfield Republican.*

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Pennsylvania Enterprise for Liberia.

A meeting of the colored people of Western Pennsylvania contemplating emigrating to Liberia, was held at Hollidaysburg on the 28th July. Those present formed themselves into an association to be styled the "Liberia Enterprise Company," whose object is to emigrate to Liberia, and engage in manufacturing, mercantile, and agricultural pur-

suits. They appointed Rev. Samuel Williams, of Johnstown, agent, to transact their business, voted to ask a loan from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and resolved to use every possible exertion to be ready to sail on the 10th of November next. They adjourned to re-assemble on the first Tuesday of October, to select permanent officers.

The members of this company have issued the subjoined address to the public, giving their reasons for removing to Liberia. Messrs. Deputie and Williams visited the African Republic last fall and winter, and hence know from observation the great inducements and facilities there presented to industrious and enterprising men.

"The undersigned, whose names are annexed to this preamble, deeply feeling the degraded position they occupy here, and seeing no plausible hope in the future of the amelioration of their condition as denizens whilst remaining in this country, have resolved themselves into a company to remove to the Republic of Liberia, where the rights and immunities of enfranchised citizens are guaranteed to them, with access to all business capacities. These advantages being in a measure withheld from them in this land. They feel their inability of carrying out the designs which they have in contemplation successfully without the aid of the friends who are favorable to the promotion of Liberia enterprise. Their purpose, if successful in

raising the requisite funds, to engage in the iron and lumber business. Iron ore in Liberia is of the purest quality, yielding about ninety per cent., and would successfully compete with Europe in cheapness of manufacturing, and the various kinds of wood are of the most saleable qualities. Therefore, they have concluded to ask the aid of the citizens of Pennsylvania, either by subscribing stock in the company, or by voluntary contributions. They agree to refund all money in two years to such as do not wish to engage permanently in the concern. Their object is not to make their enterprise a matter solely of self-interest, but they hope to advance the interests of Liberia, and improve the condition of the natives of the country by opening to them a means of honorable employment, and instructing them in the modes and sciences of civilized life. We earnestly hope that the friends will favor our scheme, and we will ever pray, &c.

Charles Deputie, Hollidaysburg; Samuel Williams, Johnstown; Thomas Lillason, Blairsville; John H. M. Harris, Greensburg."

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Let us be Encouraged.

THE friends of freedom and humanity have reason to rejoice that a spirit appears to have gone abroad upon the earth, which promises great things for poor persecuted Africa. It is passing from head to heart—it begins to fill our land, and must, sooner or later, pervade the whole Christian world, for it is surely from God. Philanthropy was long deaf to her feeble cries—until lately she had no advocate; but her cause has now been pleaded before assembled Senates; and mighty nations have confederated for her protection.

The benevolent enterprise of African Colonization has been formally recommended by the highest and most august assemblies in the land, both ecclesiastical and political. The general Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist General Conference, the Baptist General Association, and the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, together with many of their subordinate conventions and bodies, have earnestly and often presented it to the favor of the religious public. The legislatures

of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut, have lately bespoken for it the patronage of the nation by their noble example of, and liberal grants of pecuniary aid, and from every branch of the General Government, it has been honored with demonstrations of unequivocal regard. In Congress there is registered in its behalf, "reports" of approbation, while many of the most influential members are its friends, its public advocates, and some of them its active officers.

Several of our seminaries and colleges, both of classical and sacred literature, have practically manifested their interest in its welfare. Our best literary, religious, and political publications have all written largely in its defence. It seems to captivate all classes of men. In the language of one of its reports, "a thousand powerful minds scattered throughout the Union are at work for this Society." Yes, many a clear head and warm heart and vigorous hand, is pledged for its support. Besides, there is Omnipotence engaged in the cause.

When was it known that an enterprise recommended alike by duty, interest, and humanity, failed to secure the approbation of a virtuous and enlightened people, if its *advocates* did not prove unworthy of their trust? Let them keep it steadily in the view of the community—unshaken by disaster, unappalled by difficulty, turning a deaf ear alike to ridicule and reproach; in public and in private, from the pulpit and the

press: again and again, let their object be brought before the people. Let those who can write, appear in our newspapers, and those who can speak rise up in its behalf before our popular assemblies: let the rich give money, and the learned talent, and the powerful influence, and the poor unlettered peasant, who has neither money, nor power, nor talents to bestow—yes, he may give his blessing: and in a Government like ours, it shall not return unto him void. Were each member of an individual scheme like this, to pursue with firmness his appropriate walk, and bring forward with fidelity his own peculiar contribution, the result of their united efforts would be one of the most beautiful exhibitions of well-organized benevolence which has adorned the present age. Such a cause, *so sustained*, must triumph, and that speedily.

Let the friends of Africa be encouraged to press forward in their career of honorable usefulness, and let those whose consciences or conveniences may permit, study well and deeply the plans and prospect and claims of the colonization enterprise. It certainly promises much good to ourselves; it will materially improve the character of those whom we hold in bondage, as well as the condition of those who have been emancipated. It will extinguish, effectually, the slave trade. It will introduce civilization and Christianity into Africa. It will give nationality to a people "who were not."

Results of Missions on the African Coast.

THE following gratifying statement was published in a late number of the Liverpool Times. The occurrences referred to were transacted on the Calabar coast:

ABOLITION OF HUMAN SACRIFICES.—The mission ship connected with the United Presbyterian Church Mission to Old Calabar, Western Africa, which has recently arrived

at this port, says the Liverpool Times, brings the interesting and important intelligence, that by the most stringent Egbo law which it was possible to enact, human sacrifices have been forever abolished in Old Calabar. This gratifying result has been accomplished by the strenuous and united efforts of the missionaries on that station, and the captains of the various merchant vessels lying in Calabar river. The circumstances are briefly these. Two chiefs, Effiong Bassey and Erem Cussey, died, and seventeen of their wives and slaves were put to death and buried with them, while a considerable number were held in chains for the same purpose. One of them having escaped, fled to the missionaries, who instantly made known the appalling facts to the captains of the vessels in the river, and they unanimously resolved to try to stop the inhuman practice. A meeting, consisting of two mis-

sionaries, three surgeons and ten captains, accordingly took place at Mission house, Duketown, and after a number of conferences with and stirring appeals to the authorities of Old Calabar, King Eyo and King Archibong, with twenty-six of the principal gentlemen connected with Creektown and Duketown, met and signed a document, in which they promised to allow no human being to be killed among their families or dependents, except for crime; and on the 15th of February last, proclamation to that effect was made at the market-place, with all the customary formalities of Egbo law; and so strong is this law among the natives of Calabar, that on King Archibong being asked what would be done to any gentleman who might violate it, he replied, "he would chop him down to nothing"—that is, he would forfeit all he possessed.

Letter from Pres. Roberts, to Gerard Ralston, Esq.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, July 6th, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—Many thanks for your kind favor of May 23d, enclosing copies of your letters addressed to Hon. Edward Everett, United States Senate, in regard to Liberia. We are greatly indebted to you for your continued efforts to promote the welfare of our little Republic by endeavoring to interest distinguished individuals of the United States and of Europe in her behalf. Mr. Everett has already on many occasions nobly employed his commanding eloquence in advocating African colonization, and in his present position has it in his power to do much to advance the interests of Liberia and the cause of humanity. Your letter to him con-

tains important facts and suggestions, which must arrest his attention, and which I doubt not will have his immediate consideration. You already know my opinion, however, in regard to the hope of a speedy recognition of Liberian independence by the United States Government.

But why the United States are so indifferent to the advantages which must, in the nature of things, before a great many years, result from the traffic of this coast, is really unaccountable. It does appear to me, in view of many considerations, both in relation to colonization and commerce, that the establishing of a speedy and direct communication between the United States and Liberia is even now a matter of no

little importance. The rapidity with which commerce is increasing along this coast is almost incredible, though easily accounted for. Thousands and thousands of the inhabitants of the coast and of the interior, who once obtained their supply of foreign goods by means of the slave trade, now that that odious traffic, at least on this part of the African coast, is abolished, have necessarily to turn their attention to legitimate commerce, the collection of palm oil, camwood, ivory, &c., to procure their accustomed supply of foreign merchandise.

A few days since an old chief, who had come down with a large caravan from the interior, some eighty or a hundred miles, called on me, and in the course of conversation remarked that he had felt exceedingly indignant towards the Liberians for interfering with the slave trade. His grandfather and his father, he said, for many, many years had sold slaves, and they were rich, but the Liberians had made him poor; he had therefore intended never to visit Monrovia, or have anything to do with the Americans. He was now convinced, however, that the slave trade was very cruel; that it has produced a great deal of distress and suffering among the country people; and when he used to sell slaves he often felt much disquietude, and he was now very glad that the Liberians had interposed to prevent the foreign slave trade; but, says the old fellow, with an arch smile, "Merican man must no talk slave palaver 'gin, s'pose we no sell him Spanyar man." Meaning, of course, we must not interfere with domestic slave trade. For the last year, he said, he had employed the slaves he would have sold, had an opportunity offered, in cultivating large rice fields, and in

making palm oil, collecting camwood, &c., which he found yielded him more than the amount he would have received for his slaves had he sold them. And this sentiment is almost daily expressed by many of the chiefs in our neighborhood.

The great trouble now is, and to which we are turning attention, the extinction of domestic slavery among the native tribes. *

* * * We shall doubtless have considerable difficulty with some of the chiefs in regard to this matter, but I am quite sanguine we shall succeed. The fact is, Liberia is now the Canada of Africa for fugitive slaves. Slaves are constantly taking refuge within our jurisdiction.

You are quite right in regard to the incorrectness of Mr. Hanson's statement respecting the quantity of palm oil annually exported from the African coast. I question whether it exceeds, even now, seventy or eighty thousand tons. Liberia yields at present about eight thousand tons, which is an increase of at least 25 per cent. within the last three years. Three years more at the present rate will give us, I should think, about fifty per cent. Liberia, my dear sir, is a child of Providence, as the past clearly shows; and though she may yet, in her progress, have to contend against crafty men and sore difficulties, she will be sustained and outlive them all.

The effort you refer to which is being made for colonizing Jamaica with American colored persons cannot succeed. I believe it to be the design of Heaven that a nation of colored persons shall be reared up in Africa, and it strikes me as being the only place where the colored man can raise himself to his legitimate position in society.

He can never feel that identity of nationality in the West Indies that inspires Liberian citizens; and, depend upon it, the intelligent colored people of the United States understand this; and when they shall have made up their minds to seek a new home, and rid themselves of oppression, Liberia will be the asylum. Your reply to the gentlemen who consulted you on this subject is quite in accordance with my views. Why, sir, there is no country in the world—I say it fearlessly—that offers to the colored man greater inducements and advantages, social, political, and pecuniary, than Liberia. And I am

clearly of opinion that the only feasible hope of the African race with respect to obtaining and maintaining an equality with other races of men is a separate and distinct nationality. Would that the friends of my unfortunate brethren in England viewed the subject in this light! If so, they would aid more heartily in building up Liberia.

Mrs. Roberts joins with me in kindest regards to you. And believe me, my dear sir, most respectfully your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

G. RALSTON, Esq.,
21, Tokenhouse Yard, London.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Interior Africa—Progress of Discoveries.

We learn that the routes through southern Africa, laid down by Messrs. Oswell and Livingston, have been turned to account by enterprising British traders, who, following up their traces, have re-discovered Lake N'gami, of the existence of which, not a few were quite skeptical upon the first announcement of its discovery. A party of traders have thoroughly explored its shores, and having walked entirely round it, find it to be sixty miles in length, and fourteen in breadth. More than this, they have ascertained that this lake, with its numerous tributary streams, presents facilities for a large net-work of inland navigation.

A Mr. Campbell, one of the traders who made these explorations, speaks, in a letter giving an account of his adventures, of the natives living on the borders of the lake as remarkably intelligent. These natives informed him that there was another lake, many times larger than lake N'gami, a great way off

in a northwesterly direction; and also a range of lofty mountains, running north and south to a very great distance. They also spoke of thirteen large rivers within a distance of about four hundred miles north of the Zembese.

After making the circuit of this lake, the party of traders ascended the River Teouge, a large stream flowing into the western side, in the expectation of meeting and doing business with Lebele, a chief of a powerful Mahoka tribe, of whom they had heard much. After proceeding upwards of 150 miles, breaking new ground at every step, their progress was at last arrested by swarms of poisonous flies, whose attacks were fatal to horses and oxen, and most reluctantly they retraced their steps to the lake. From this point their wagons were conveyed by canoes up the river Zonga about three hundred miles.

Mr. Campbell speaks of finding traces every where on his journey, of Portuguese traders. It would

seen by these accounts as if the entire district, only just discovered by science, has long been known to the slave-dealer. Speaking of the lake district Mr. Campbell says:

"The Portuguese carry on a flourishing trade here with the natives for slaves and ivory. In exchange for these they give guns, capitally manufactured, the barrels being far superior to our common musket. They also supply the natives with gunpowder, red and blue cloths, beads, and various other minor articles of trade. They come from a settlement on the west coast—the natives pointing to the northwest from Morami Town. They came down the Zembeza, which rises in the far west, in canoes, and trade at the several towns situated on the banks of that river. They take away with them immense numbers of slaves, (conquered tribes) and large quantities of ivory."

Elsewhere the travellers found similar traces of the Portuguese slavers; but they never came into contact with them. The year before-last, the slavers sent handsome presents to the chief of the lake district, and promised to visit him during the following year; but hearing in the mean time that many legal traders were at the lake, they failed to keep their promise. In this place as elsewhere, science and humanity go hand in hand; science opens up new fields for legitimate commerce, and legitimate commerce puts to flight illicit and immoral traffic.

Mr. Campbell adds:

"Many additions have been lately made to the geography of this hitherto undiscovered, but most interesting region. A lucrative trade has been opened up; and this may be indefinitely extended, though not without risk and the endurance of great privation."

The Rev. T. J. Bowen of the Baptist Mission at Yarriba, Central Africa, where he passed nearly two years and a half, and who returned to this country in January last for purposes connected with his mission, has recently delivered several lectures in our principal cities.—We learn from his observations that the Kingdom of Yarriba or Yoruba extends westward to the boundary line of Ashantee; on the southwest and south it is separated from the Bight of Benin only by the Kingdom of Dahomey, and the Jahoo country. It has a population of nearly one million. The people, although black, have long, straight hair, and rather European countenances. The appearance of the country is most beautiful; and although prepared, from the accounts of travelers, to witness something grand and beautiful, still his imagination was far below the reality. The land is an elevated flat, or table, and not unlike our prairies, and is beautifully diversified with pleasant streams of excellent water. There are no swamps or marshes, and the temperature of the climate is from 75 to 85 deg., he has known it to be as high as 90, but never 100—notwithstanding the statements of travellers. The products are gums, spices, dye stuffs, valuable woods, ivory, gold, palm oil, Shea butter, &c. Notwithstanding the want of direct trade with the whites, the exports of Central Africa amount to many millions of dollars annually. Mr. B. said he saw no reason why steamers should not navigate the Niger, Cola and Tributaries; and if such an enterprise should be established, instead of the products of the country being taken across the desert in caravans, the transportation would be done by these boats. This would be an immensely remunerative business, and is well

worthy the attention of our merchants. The Rivers Niger and Co-
la are navigable for many hundreds
of miles.

Mr. Bowen gave some illustrations of the lingual peculiarities of the natives of Central Africa. The races inhabiting Yarriba, Foula and Nuh, speak kindred tongues, having little or no affinity, however, with the languages of other black nations. The Yarriba dialect is not difficult of acquirement, being derived from less than one hundred and fifty roots, or biletteral words, yet it includes an abundance of terms well calculated to express the meaning of Gospel phrases.

The native of Yarriba can boast with even a greater degree of literal truth than the citizens of countries where the English common law prevails, that "every man's house is his castle," for the King himself cannot enter a house, even to arrest a criminal, without the consent of the head of the family. One peculiar institution of this singular people is the *Oboni*, an association connected with the Government, administering justice, and executing the laws, but taking no

part in legislation. This society conducts its proceedings in a sort of Solomon's temple, consisting of three courts, to only two of which the public are admitted, the interior, or *sanctum sanctorum*, being reserved for the august members of the *Oboni*.

Thus gradually are new rays of light beaming upon us from interior Africa. Let us thank God and take courage; for Ethiopia will yet be prosperous and her sons and daughters happy and independent. The country is one of great richness and fertility, possessing every requisite for the support of a large civilized population, and an extensive commerce.

A friend of ours wishes us to suggest—and the suggestion strikes us as worthy of serious consideration—the expediency of thoroughly educating and training a company of colored persons, who could stand the climate, to make explorations and discoveries in Africa. Here is the hint of an enterprise, which the South might undertake and carry through, and do a great service to the science of geography, and the extension of civilization.

Methodist Missions in Liberia.

THE Rev. Francis Burns, the Superintendent of the Methodist Mission in Western Africa, writes to the corresponding secretary, under date of April 13th., as follows:

"The brethren are now all at their respective posts of duty, and, as far as I have been to learn, seem to be prosperous. For one, I feel that there are Christians enough in Liberia alone, if they will give themselves wholly to the Lord, to evangelize the continent.

As far as I have been round the

district, I visited and examined all the day schools but two, and those at the time it was not practicable to examine. We are providentially supplied with, as I think from my limited means of observation, a very competent teacher, *Adolphus Henry Strass*, a white man, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y. He with his wife set sail in that singular steamship *Fanny* expedition for California, an allusion to which I made in a former letter to you, but on arriving here concluded to stop and try

his fortune with us, at least for a while.

A series of severe afflictions followed, during which by the blessing of God upon it he was brought to a sense of his lost estate by nature, has embraced religion, and cast in his lot among the Methodists.—He made application to us for employment, and has been accepted as a teacher in our mission. I visited his school this week at Lower Caldwell, and found him with 31 pupils under his charge, prosecuting his labors under excellent system, and affording every promise of useful effort. Brother Strass I should judge to be about 28 years of age, and his wife the same.—Having now passed through the principal part of the acclimating ordeal, and being in good employ, with the

means of comfortable living at command, he is satisfied and happy.—He has friends, and I believe a father, in Buffalo.

On this district, as far as I have had opportunity to go up to this date, we have in our week day schools 185 pupils in regular attendance.

The cause of education is so vastly important to the interests of Liberia and consequently to Africa, that it will require unceasing and careful attention. I often tremble and get weary in the herculean efforts being made by the Church, but dare not stop trying to do my poor best; as evidently, to adopt the language of Hannibal, ‘There is no middle fortune between death and victory.’”

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Visit to Marshall.

Monrovia, April 23rd, 1853.

MR. HERALD: A few days since business calling me to the town of Marshall at the mouth of the Junk River, I embraced the opportunity of making some observations in reference to that place. Taking the inland route, by the way of the tortuous Messurado, over the old field, and down the Junk, I found to my agreeable surprise, at the head of the first named stream, that some of our enterprising citizens have adopted that place as the seat of their chief residence in the future, and in a short time, with only ordinary success, will be as independent, and comfortable as can be desired. Land and supplies here admit, evidently, of a large increase of their number. To those fond of the charms of rural life, situations of surpassing loveliness offer them-

selves to their occupancy; and at an expense far less than is required for their subsistence in any of our older settlements.

Whatever may be thought of the Junk River, to our own minds, it is very far from being destitute of interest. Its waters abound with fish, and some of them of the very best kinds. Timber is abundant and easy of access, and there are sites for locations and farms of enchanting beauty—not exceeded on the banks of the noble St. Paul's River.

We arrived at Marshall at half past 6 P. M., and during the three or four days we were permitted to spend here, enjoyed an opportunity of looking about and forming an estimate of the value and promise of the localities of the town. I could not help wondering why a place situated at the confluence of

two fine rivers, stretching into the country in different directions, and presenting commercial and agricultural advantages so meritorious of notice, should so long have escaped general attention, and a more liberal patronage. Why it has been left to the management of a comparatively few, and under circumstances that seem to preclude the growth of those noble aspirations of our nature, which are at once the praise and hope of republican institutions.

The thought however soon occurred, that the attention of our public authorities had necessarily been diverted to other points, situated amidst powerful tribes of natives, either openly hostile, or not very constant and reliable in their friendships : and the citizens, sympathising deeply in the measures of the Government, and maintaining a ceaseless struggle to secure a competency for themselves and families, have been too much occupied to think particularly of anything beyond the sphere of their immediate operations.

But now that Sinoe, Bassa, and other places nearer by, have been put upon a footing of safety ; now, that with a just pride, we begin to point to our farmers, and feel reassured of continued liberty and increasing dependence ; why not determine that the numerous facilities for good and cheap living at the mouth of the Junk and Farmington rivers, shall no longer be left without a trial ?

We have the young with respectable acquirements, the enterprising, who could carry with them their moral principles, their religious training and experience. Why not these avail themselves of the advantages of an early, if not a first choice ? They would be welcom-

ed in any community, and would with God's blessing upon themselves, be a blessing to others.

Marshall now consists of about twenty families, only amounting, in the aggregate, to a little over one hundred inhabitants. This number might be almost indefinitely augmented, with every assurance of a comfortable and cheap living for both themselves and those dependent upon them ; and with every expectation of entire immunity from outward disturbances and war immediately near them. The rice, palm oil, and camwood of this vicinity, I believe is not surpassed by the same kind of articles from any other within the Republic. Nineteenths of the lime used in building, and for other purposes in our settlements, is burnt and sold at this little town. The best of oysters are abundant, and supply the inhabitants with a luxury of world-wide celebrity.

Two denominations of christians are represented at Marshall—the Baptist Church, with its pastor, Rev. Mr. Clay, and as I was informed thirteen communicants ; and the Methodist Episcopal Church, with twenty-three members, under the care of Mr. H. H. Whitfield, preacher in charge.

In fact, Mr. Editor, enough is being done at this interesting place, to constitute it a respectable and hopeful centre to which may be gathered, with every prospect of competency and happiness, in the civil and religious relations of life, a thriving and a useful population. May we not hope that the Board in the United States, or our Government here, and our citizens too, will think this matter over.

Yours &c.

F. BURNS.

[From the Liberia Herald.]

Letter from Hon. S. A. Benson.—Oil Press.

BUCHANAN, Sept. 6th. 1852.

Mr. Herald.—Will you please indulge me again with a small space in your columns, in which to make a grateful acknowledgment of the receipt of an oil press "complete" on the arrival of Capt. J. K. Straw, (brig. Firefly,) from Liverpool early in last April. This invaluable article was kindly sent (at the suggestion of Elliot Cresson, Esq.,) by Mr. Joseph Harrison, Philadelphia, who was at the time in England.

I am satisfied that it answers admirably well for expressing oil from the peanut and castor bean, and I have no doubt that it is equally adapted to the expression of oil from most of the numerous vegetable productions containing oil, both indigenous and exotic, with which our highly favored country does, and will increasingly abound.

I have, in accordance with the beneficent wishes of Mr. Harrison, notified the inhabitants of this county that they can use it gratuitously for expressing oil from the products of their farms; and take this opportunity to extend the notice and proffer it throughout Liberia. This highly beneficent act of Mr. Harrison is the more appreciated from the fact, that every considerate Liberian knows and feels how greatly our agricultural and manufacturing interests have been retarded for want of machinery adapted to our present infantile circumstances. I have found it admirably adapted to expression of oil from the pulp of the palm nut, having made several puncheons of excellent palmoil myself; and would have continued making throughout the season, had not the scarcity of casks to contain

the unusual quantity brought in by the natives this year prevented.

It is both amusing and gratifying to notice with what emotions of astonishment, and admiration, the aborigines look upon the machine [though simple] when in operation; and frequently they indulge in expressions of ridicule [for which their language is most remarkably adapted] at their own imperfect method of making oil. Many of them have inquired the price of a similar press, and declared their determination to purchase. And why may they not? they are among the most independent people on the globe; the ordinary subjects of most of the chiefs in the Bassa and New Cess countries have actually made more oil &c., &c., this year than their present limited wants demanded; it is well known that during this year quantities of palm oil were brought by them to this city [Buchanan] and left with responsible citizens for weeks and months, or until such time as the proceeds were needed. And I feel sure that companies founded of half dozen [more or less] of them would find it an easy matter to purchase one each; and as they are now convinced of its utility, I look forward to the day as not distant, when one or more of those presses will be found in almost every native village in Liberia.

It is also gratifying to know that the natives are becoming increasingly assimilated to us in manners and habits; their requisitions for civilized productions increase annually: they are seldom satisfied with the same size and quality of the piece of cloth they wore last year—some of them habitually wear a pair

of pantaloons, shirt or coat, and others all of these at once; and of the thousands that have intercourse with our settlements and used to glory in their gree-gree, and were afraid to utter an expression against it, very many of them are now ashamed to be seen with a vestige of it about them, and if a particle of it should be about them, they try to secrete it, and if detected, it is with mortification depicted in their countenances; they disclaim it, or make some excuse. There is also manifestly, a spirit of commendable competition among them throughout the country; they try to rival each other in many of the civilized customs [in fact it seems that the African is characteristically imitative,] a pride and ambition that I feel sure will never abate materially, till they are raised to the perfect level of civilized life, and flow in one common channel with us, civilly and religiously. It is certainly progressing, and though some untoward circumstances may retard its consummation, yet nothing shall ultimately prevent it.

The highly benevolent act of Mr. Harrison in introducing this press upon these shores, will in its meas-

ure contribute to the consummation of this desire of every philanthropist, and will long be remembered by Liberians with emotions of liveliest gratitude. And I will add in conclusion, that while a kind providence is interposing for us, so as to facilitate a development of the resources of our highly favored country by disinterested benevolence from abroad, it becomes every intelligent and patriotic Liberian to guard our internal interests of every kind with the greatest vigilance; —to see that these interests are not compromised, to look with suspicion upon, and in a measure exercise repulsive feelings toward all foreign aid and means that may be proffered, if they primarily contemplate nothing but foreign interests, commercially. As Liberians, our interests and responsibilities are peculiarly our own, entrusted to us by an All-wise Providence, and no other nation and people are called, and so properly suited to the prosecution of this great work, as ourselves.

I am,

Most respectfully,
STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Letter from the late Hilary Teage.

THE following is an extract from a letter from the late Hilary Teage, whose death, in May last, was noticed in the September and October numbers of the Repository. Under date of March 9, 1853, after giving an account of the military expedition to Little Cape Mount, which we have already published, Mr. Teage says:

I think we are moving onward. In every department, improvement is clearly manifested. Industry and enterprise are waking up. Never before has there been so much activity and energy. The forests are falling; houses are rising up; boats are in building;—every thing is going ahead. The English line of steamers has supplied or awakened unwonted energy. I think the day is dawning, or not far distant, to which I have so long and earnestly

looked forward, when intelligent, enterprising colored men will not ask the Colonization Society to send them to a land of liberty, but will come on their own hook, and live and die in ungiven freedom.—There is room enough, work enough, and liberty enough for them all, and we wait to receive them and greet them with a hearty welcome. Send us—if they will not come of themselves—send us, for a few years to come, about five hundred intelli-

gent, active emigrants annually.—Don't send us blockheads;—we are blockheads enough ourselves:—Send us sensible men—men with sense enough to help us think and act, but too much sense to think they are fit to be president the first year.

Respectfully yours,

H. TEAGE.

Rev. W. McLAIN.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 15th of September, to the 15th of October, 1853.

MAINE.

Bath—Rev. Samuel F. Dike, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.

30 00

VERMONT.

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society, by Rev. Wm. Mitchell.

Burlington—Mrs. R. W. Francis, C. T. Stanniford, each \$10, G. W. Benedict, J. K. Converse, W. J. Hitchcock, each \$5, Mrs. E. W. Buel, H. W. Catlin, G. R. Cole, Mrs. S. Paine, P. Doolittle, each \$3, A. Foote, N. B. Haswell, Mrs. H. B. Warner, M. L. Bennett, J. H. Worcester, W. L. Strong, Friend, H. H. Wilkins, N. Lyon, each \$2; C. P. Hart, C. M. Davey, H. Leavenworth, C. F. Davey, Mrs. F. N. Benedict, Calvin Pease, N. G. Clark, Alanson Mitchell, J. Torrey, L. Marsh, A. S. Dewey, H. Wheeler, H. Hatch, A. C. Spear, W. Weston, J. Walker, Mrs. T. Gould, S. Parmele, L. Underwood, Cash, S. E. Howard, J. W. Barnum, each \$1, S. Dinsmore, L. S. Rust, each 50 cents, C. Benns, 25 cents.

91 25

Shelburne—Contribution \$10.57, L. S. Blair, E. Meach, George Bliss, L. S. White, Robert

White, each \$1, R. H. Read, 50 cents.....	16 07
Essex—A. J. Watkins, Byron Stevens, each \$1.....	2 00
Bennington—Wm. Bigelow, \$1, cash \$2.....	3 00
East Bennington—Contribution \$10, G. B. Mansur, \$1, contribution Meth. Ch. \$1.09.....	12 09
Dartington—Sylvester Deming, \$10, Danby—Spencer Green, J. W. Moore, each \$1, S. Griffith, 25 cents.....	10 00
Hinesburgh—Contribution Cong. Ch., \$11.37.....	2 25
Charlotte—John Strong, 50 cents.	50
Middlebury—D. S. Church, \$1..	1 00
Whiting—Contribution Meth. Ch. Vergennes—Wm. A. Newman, Wm. H. White, each \$2, Charles D. Keeler, W. R. Bixby, J. D. Atwell, James Ingraham, Mrs. M. A. Scott, J. Pierpont, F. Huntington, Ira Bingham, Miss M. J. Strong, H. F. Leavitt, Priscilla J. Wright, Charles W. Bradbury, Philip C. Tucker, F. E. Woodbridge, cash, M. D. Hall, W. G. Sprague, each \$1.....	3 10
Chester—Contribution Bap. Ch., \$4, A. Whitcomb, Alpheus Atwood, Darius D. Williams, Lois E. Rankin, Haschel Jarvis, Edwin P. Gilson, Harriet H. Sparhawk, each \$1, Chas. Walker, J. Duncan, Jr., E.	21 00

B. Gilson, Lucy A. Rankin, Prescott Head, each 50 cts...			
Westminster—Miss M. Holton, \$5, Isaac Esty, \$2, Cynthia E. Powers, Pliny Safford, Mrs. E. A. Smith, J. W. Farr, each \$1, Mrs. C. A. Church, Miss A. V. Allbee, S. Grout, S. Smith, J. McNeil, E. Gilson, Mrs. Susan E. Pitkin, J. C. Richardson, cash 50 cts. cash 33 cts., J. Chapin, A. Wells, Mrs. H. M. Holton, Mrs. F. K. Holton, J. Titcomb, each 25 cts.....	13 50		
Ludlow—A. D. Heald, G. S. Coffin, cash, each \$3, Daniel Jones, Surry Ross, M. A. Cummings, J. Davison, each \$1, others \$1.26, Janna Wil- cox, 20 cts., Mrs. R. Wilcox, 12 cts., M. Perry, 25 cts.....	16 58		
Manchester—J. D. Wickham, \$3, M. A. Munson, W. A. Bar- num, W. P. Black, Mrs. D. S. Boudinott, S. S. Burton, A. L. Miner, Mrs. D. Roberts, J. C. Roberts, Major Hawley, L. Sargeant, E. B. Burton, Mrs. J. Anderson, each \$1, Myron Clark, R. Hutchinson, each \$2, Cyrus Munson, \$5, L. D. Cory, 50 cts.....	14 83		
Brattleborough—N. B. Williston, \$10, R. Hunt, \$5, E. Kirkland, A. Vandoren, each \$3, G. C. Hall, W. Goodhue, cash, each \$2, F. Holbrook, S. Root, ea. \$1.	24 50		
Westminster West—Collection in Congregational Church.....	29 00		
Putney—Isaac Grout, \$2, Amos Foster, Samuel O. Hutchins, J. M. Hutchins, James Keyes, Mark Crawford, John Camp- bell, Warren Parker, each \$1, Mrs. E. White, G. A. Loomis, John Kimball, each 50 cents, cash 12 cts., David Crawford 25 cts.....	6 08		
	10 87		
	288 99		
CONNECTICUT.			
By. Rev. John Orcutt :—			
New London—Dr. N. S. Perkins, \$80, Jonathan Coit, E. & N. S. Perkins, Jr., each \$20, Mrs. Julia A. Marvin, \$20, in full to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc., Misses Goddard, \$10, Mrs. S. Cleave- land, \$8, Wm. C. Crump, Esq., \$7, A. Barnes, E. Chap-			
		pell, Rev. Dr. Hallam, Mrs. Jona. Starr, T. W. Perkins, Mrs. T. J. Chew, Mrs. C. Chew, C. A. Williams, Minor Lawrence & Co., Captain F. Allyn, A. M. Frink, each \$5, Mrs. E. Learned, Friend, each \$3, J. Wilson, \$2, J. B. Gur- ley, Dr. Sterne, Mrs. Rainey, Mrs. C. E. Rainey, Mrs. D. Huntington, Miss Mumford, R. Stoddard, T. P. Badet, J. C. Douglas, W. Bacon, Dr. Baxter, Dr. Manwaring, Adam Frink, Dr. Betts, Mrs. M. Cleveland, W. B. Cleave- land, each \$1.....	244 00
		Colchester—George Langdon, \$4, Mrs. Lucretia G. Hustace, \$3, Mrs. Nathaniel Hayward, cash, each \$2, J. B. Wheeler, Dr. Morgan, R. Gillett, J. Olmstead, R. P. Douglass, P. Hall, Dea. Wightman, Dea. S. Smith, J. Isham, A. B. Isham, Mrs. N. M. Swift, Col. Bigelow, Dea. T. H. Smith, H. Foote, C. H. Rogers, Dr. Swift, Mrs. C. C. Destin, A. B. Pierce, Capt. Weeks, Col. Morgan, Mrs. A. Morgan, W. Kinne, W. Hutchens, J. Kellogg, Dr. E. W. Parsons, J. M. Trumbull, each \$1. The following col- lected by Miss A. P. Haynes, and Miss A. M. Lee, and forwarded by Miss Haynes, viz : J. T. Leach, J. C. Ham- mond, each \$2, Miss A. P. Haynes, Miss A. M. Lee, Miss F. A. Lee, Miss E. Lee, G. Stark, E. Partho, G. Roper, each \$1; Miss M. S. Lee, Miss H. E. Lee, Miss N. Adams, A. Reynolds, G. R. Darow, G. Hicks, L. D. Porter, J. B. Thatcher, each 50 cents, Mrs. M. Dolbere, Mrs. O. Menard, Mrs. H. Swift, Mrs. N. Griggs, Mrs. H. Reynolds, Miss E. Beekwith, Miss H. Worner, Miss J. Lil- lie, Miss J. Driver, Miss C. L. Brown, Miss M. A. Loomis, Miss S. E. Stanaham, J. Beckwith, G. Lamphere, P. Brewster, S. Mosley, E. M. Benton, J. Fullen, P. Tool, S. Gillett, C. Saunders, D. Ellsworth, each 25 cents, cash 37½ cents, G. L. Butler, cash, each 6½ cents—\$21.00.....	58 00

Norwich Town—Mrs. W. Huntington, \$10.....
Portland—D. Russell, \$10, A. Hall, J. Hall, each \$3, J. J. Fuller, \$1.....
Essex—Collection in the 1st Baptist Church \$19.....

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia—Horatio C. Wood, to constitute himself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.

VIRGINIA.

Triadelphia—Annual Contribution of the Church of the Forks of Wheeling, by Rev. James Hervey, \$36; Mrs. Mary Brown, annual donation, \$10; *Pine View*—Miss Mary J. Skinner.....

OHIO.
Granville—Sereno Wright, life subscription, \$10; H. L. Bancroft, Ralph Granger, each \$5; G. B. Johnson, Esq., Dea. T. M. Rose, Dr. S. Spelman, each \$3, Simeon Reed, B. H. Bancroft, J. P. Devenny, each \$1, by Sereno Wright, Esq. **TENNESSEE.**

By Rev. C. D. Smith:—
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Sparta—John Gibson, John Warren & M. C. Dibrell, each \$1, Rev. A. F. Lawrence, \$1 50; J. Brown & Isaac Trout, each 50 cents, J. M. Floyd, 25 cents.....

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10 00	Owen, \$2, Jno. W. White, Rev. W. D. Chadock, D. D., Nathan Green, jr. Esq., C. W. Jackson, J. M. Cartwright, N. Cartmell, Rev. Jno. Kelley, Mrs. M. L. Kelley, Col. T. J. Finnie, L. B. Suttle, A. P. Stewart, Prof. J. M. Safoord, Thomas Norman, Thos. D. Miller, W. P. Wilson, and Mrs. Stokes, each \$1, J. S. McClain, \$2, Mrs. Price, \$1 25; W. P. Turner, W. P. Sims, C. P. Cunningham, S. Nicholson, B. D. Powell, R. Harris, W. Hawkins, T. J. Stratton, Geo. Lewis, J. S. Bailey, J. H. Armstrong, J. K. Pierce, J. T. Meriwether, B. B. Tarver, Miss White, Mrs. Owen and J. T. Cartell, each 50 cents, M. B. Kelley, and J. D. F. Moore, each 25 cents, Dr. J. F. Cage, of Sumner Co. \$2.....	50 25
17 00	<i>Nashville</i> —Col. R. H. McEwen, and R. J. Meigs, Esq., each \$10; Dr. Robert Martin, Mrs. John Tremble, W. A. Eachbaum, Miss E. Dooms, F. B. Fogg, Esq., W. B. Shepard and W. B. A. Ramsey, each \$5, Prof. N. Cross, Rev. J. B. Ferguson, Rev. A. S. P. Green, D. D., Mrs. Erwin, and Mr. McAlister, each \$2; Dr. Jno. W. King, N. McLure, Rev. E. Carr, Cash, W. D. Robb, Mrs. A. W. Lanier, R. S. Wilks, D. Wenn, Dr. John P. Ford, A. H. Ford, L. P. Cheatham, Warren Jackson, W. P. Jones, Chas. Walker, A. Morrison, Dr. T. L. Medin, T. D. Fite, and P. G. S. Perkins, each \$1, A Friend, 50 cents.....	83 50
19 00	<i>Murfreesborough</i> —Rev. William Eagleton, and W. S. Huggins, each \$3; Thos. Hord, \$5; D. D. Wendell, and J. Maney, each \$1; Hat Collection \$9 88.....	23 88
348 00	<i>McMinnville</i> —Rev. T. Wright, \$2, P. H. Marbury, A Friend, John Stubblefield, and O. Brewster, each \$1; A. Black, 50 cents.....	6 50
30 00	<i>Anderson Co.</i> —Rev. G. W. Baker, R. Kincaid, R. M. Longmire, W. W. Walker, and Jas. Kirkpatrick, each \$1; R.	
46 00		
7 00		
53 00		
32 00		
21 50		
5 75		

G. W. Owen, R. J. Jarnagan, M. Simpson, D. K. Young, Esq., J. G. Whitson, Esq., Jas. W. Turner, and Wm. Longmire, each 50 cents, J. J. Dail, J. Lernort, W. R. Dail, R. W. Leckey, Dr. M. Tate, S. Moore, Rev. W. W. Neal, and C. B. Neal, each 25 cents, <i>Campbell Co.</i> —Rev. W. Bruce, Isaac Petree, A. Maupin, jr., L. Maupin, A. Maupin, Senr., Rev. L. M. Crouch, J. J. Mars, Dr. J. M. Marshall, James Cooper, J. Grimes, Frank Richardson, J. Daugherty, Dr. G. M. Cars, Rev. A. F. Shannon, and L. Sharp, each \$1, W. D. Sharp, W. S. Ayres, A. D. Smith, F. M. Smith, W. Morrow, and J. W. Kelsoe, each 50 cents, W. Crosham, 25 cents, C. C. Petree, 20 cents.....	10 50	Geo. W. Lewis, Wm. Epps, Mrs. Ann Kelley, and Mrs. S. S. Carriger, each 50 cents, Jas. K. Carr, A Friend, Sarah Graham, Sarah Ewing, A Friend, A Friend, A Friend, each 25 cents.....	11 25
			256 33
Total Contributions.....			\$1,039 39
FOR REPOSITORY.			
VERMONT.—<i>Ludlow</i>—By Rev. Wm. Mitchell: Surry Ross, to July, 1853, \$2. <i>Brattleboro</i>—T. W. Fessenden, to July, 55, \$1; Dr. Rockwell, to 1 July, 54, \$1. <i>Putney</i>—Dea. David Crawford, to October, 53, \$1.25.....			
MASSACHUSETTS.—<i>Hingham-Atherton</i> Tilden, to July, 1854, \$3. <i>Oxford</i>—Emery E. Harwood, \$1, to July, 54. <i>Medfield</i>—Abijah Crane, \$1, to September, 1854.....			
CONNECTICUT.—<i>Colchester</i>—P. A. Gillett, to January, 1855, \$3. <i>New London</i>—Benjamin F. Brown, \$1, to November, '53.			
NEW YORK.—<i>Wyoming</i>—W. Cheney, and B. Brooks, each \$1, for 1853.....			
 VIRGINIA.—<i>Anandale</i>—Thomas Crux, to January, 1854, \$1. <i>Pine View</i>—Miss Mary J. Skinner, to July, 1854, \$1. <i>Warrenton</i>—James K. Skinner, to July, 1854, \$1. <i>Thoroughfare</i>—Thomas H. Boswell, to July, 1854, \$1.....			
NORTH CAROLINA.—<i>Neaburn</i>— Lewis Brookfield, \$1, to March, '54, Lewis Williams, J. Isaac Rue, each, \$1, to Sep- tember, 1854.....			
ALABAMA.—<i>Athens</i>—Hon. Dan- iel Coleman, for 1853.....			
TENNESSEE.—<i>Somersville</i>—H. Ow- en, to September, 1854, \$4. <i>Rogersville</i>—Parker Jones, M. Carmichael, each \$1, to Oc- tober, 1854.....			
MISSOURI.—<i>Fer Feb</i>—Rev. W. D. Shumate, to July 1, 1854....			
			5 00
Total Repository.....			35 25
Total Contributions.....			1,038 39
Aggregate Amount.....			\$1,073 57